Merchast, and a greater power to prevent irresponsible persons obtaining a credit for goods.

The country merchant will have ten or twelve experienced persons always in the market on the look-out for good bargains for his benefit, for which he will have to pay only a small commission on the articles have to pay only a small commission on the articles he selects therefrom. He will have the advantage of being thoroughly posted as to the cost and value of all goods in each department, with no obligations to purchase further than his own interests dictate. In short, he will be made familiar with all the details of the jobbing business, and share in the profits. He will be assisted in his outside purchases, and all his orders will be filled with promptness and satisfaction. He will taus be enabled to dely competition at home, and make his business respectable and profitable.

Communications in relation to this enterprise may be addressed to Dar Goods for 1858, Tribune Office.

STOLEN GOODS RECLAIMED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Will you please to say to Miss "Leer Lan-com" of The Home Journal that she is a Literary Thorfess? "Poor Old Hannah Binding Shoes," your Saturday's daily, was written for, and originally published in, The Knickerbocker, some five or six Yours truly. years since.

P. S.—Home Journal please copy "
Knickerborker Sanctum, Codar Hill Collage, Piermont, on the
Hudson, Yeb. 8, 1858.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms House was held yesterday afternoon in the Rotunds, the President, Gov. SMITH, in the chair.

Gov. Gunther offered a resolution in favor of abolishing the office of the Confidential Clerk loccupied by Mr. Duke), to take effect on the 1st of May. Gov. OLIVER was in favor of abolishing the offi-and saving the Department the sum of \$2,600.

Gov. Anderson moved to have the matter referred to a special committee to report. The Chairman, Gov. Smith, advocated referring

The Chairman, Gov. Swith, advocated referring the matter to a special committee. He was not instrumental in first creating the office, but he was satisfied that Mr. Duke had been instrumental in saving over \$20,000 per annum to the Department. Gov. Anderson stated that for two months, in 1855, the cost of provisions, tea, coffee, &c., was \$6 85 for each person—being previous to the creation of this office. For the corresponding two months in 1855 the cost was \$5 91 per head—making a saving of \$852 21. At the Alms-House the cost per head in 1855, for two months, was \$4 40; for the corresponding months in 1857 the cost was \$3 91—making a saving of \$618 92. The saving, it was stated, was made by Mr. Duke, in revising the requisitions.

The motion to refer to a Special Committee was lost, and also to lay over for one week.

The vote was then taken upon Gov. Gunther's resolution, and resulted in a vote of Yeas, 5; Nays, 3.

The Chairman ruled the resolution lost, on the ground that the by-laws required six votes to remove as officer.

Gov. Gt Niher appealed from the Chair, and the Chair refused to entertain the appeal.

Gov. GUNTHER appealed from the Chair, and the Chair refused to entertain the appeal.

Gov. B. F. PINCKEY contended that the resolution appointing Mr. Duke was a specific one, and did not conflict with the by-laws.

The resolution referred to, which was presented at the time by Ex-Gov. Tiemann, is as follows:

Resolved, That a Confidential Cirk be appointed, whose duties and power: shall be defined by the Beard. He shall receive a salary of \$2.500 per annum, and can be removed by five votes of the Board of Governors, or the office can be abrogated by the same number of votes. There shall also be allowed the said cirk \$150 per annum for traveling and incidental expenses.

Gov. SMITH explained that it was a distinct understanding that when five Democrats asked it, the office should be abolished.

should be abolished.

After an excited debate, the Chairman decided to put the question on the appeal. The vote was then taken upon sustaining the decision of the Chair, and resulted in Yea 1, Nays 6. The ruling of the Chair was specifically research.

was accordingly reversed.

The following statement was presented to the meeting: INMATES REMAINING in the Institutions for the Week ending

| Marks Remaining in the Institutions for the West ending | Feb. 6, [385], | Bellevue Hospital | 965 Randall's Island | 112 | Lonatic Asylum | 653 Randall's Island Hospital | 245 | Alms House | 1.641 | City Prison | 224 | Penitenjiary | 7612 Second District Prison | 11 | Penitenjiary Septial | 21 | Peniteriary Hospital | 21 | Peniteriary Prison | 12 | Penitenjiary Workhome | 451 | Colored Home | 366 | Penitentiary Alms House | 55 | Colored Orphus Asylum | 180 | Workhomes | 1.241 | Children at mres | 218 | Sural Pox Hospital | 16 | City Cemetery | 22 Total 8, 225

Rumber remaining Feb. 7, 1807 6,707 Discharged
Sent to Penitentiary
Sent to State Prison... 4-1,293

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE PERILS OF THE SHIP DEFIANCE AND HER CREW. Messrs. Johnson and Higgins have received letters from Capt. Kendrick, of the ship Defiance of this port, now disabled at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, to January 4th. The Defiance sailed from Liverpool for Bombay, with railroad iron in the latter part of October. On the 3d severe storm which broke the cargo adrift, and for eight hours about 150 tuns of railroad iron were dashing about the hold from one side of the ship to the other seriously endangering the safety of the vessel and the lives of the crew. During a lull the mates and some of the seamen went below to secure the cargo; but the ship unfortunately gave a violent lurch while they were in the hold, putting out lights, and throwing the fron and the men to and fro, all together, maining some of the poor fellows in a shocking manner, and wounding all of them more or less. Capt. Kendrick tells the story thus:

'The first and second mates, and as many of the crew as could be spared from the pumps went below to try to secure the iron. The ship gave another lurch putting out the lights, and throw ng all hands down among the shifting iron. The mate had both of his legs broken, and is in the hospital a Palmas: the second mate had his feet taken off at the insteps; be died two days after being landed a Palmas; the boy had both of his feet taken of at the ankle, and his arm broken both above and below. He also died six days after being landed. When the iron stopped moving the ship was lying with her port chains nearly in the water, and leaking very badly. Next day on examining the hold, I found the pump-well knocked down, the starboard pump broken off, the port pump much bent, and the iron on the lower deck piled up to the deck or the port side. Many of the railroad bars were badly bent, and most of the cargo all over the ship was shifted, and the ship appeared to make water in all di rections. I had to keep all hands we could spare from the pumps trimming iron for two days. When I arrive in Palmas the ship had a list of ten streaks to port.

In Palmas, after going through the forms of a Spar ish Inquisition, which took me eight days, they allowed me to commence discharging cargo. The ship was then leaking 9% inches per hour in smooth water. After getting about 100 tuns ashore, a gale came on, and was obliged to slip my anchors and run into Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, losing 5 anchors, 270 fathoms of chain. and 3 hawsers. We could not free the ship havin but one pump, and when we got under the lee of the island she had 46 inches of water in her. I hav landed about 600 tuns of iron here (Santa Cruz). The ship is now drawing 17 feet of water, and leaking from S to 9 inches of water per hour. I have just get so

that I can get the broken pump out. "On the evening of January 3, in a gale from the E. S. E., the ship parted the starboard chain, and drove toward the rocks, into less than four fathoms water. The sea was making a clean breach over he I was compelled to cut away the masts, when her heel got into the breakers, in order to keep her from going on the rocks, when the ship, and probably all hands, would have been lost. After cutting away the masts the anchors held; she is now floating in perfect safety without spars, salls or rigging, and leaking badly. We have no anchors or chains, except borrowed ones.

Capt. Kendrick writes that he has had the ship sur veyed, and it is probable that she will be condemned She is largely insured in this city. Mr. H. W. John son, who is one of her owners, has gone out to Santa Crus to look after the interests of all concerned.

SUSPENSION OF THE COLLINS LINE. The Atlantic will not leave on Saturday next for Liv-

until a settlement of dues is had with the Government and more encouragement is offered for a continuance of the line than has recently been extended. It is reported that the Government is already in arrears to the Com pany to the amount of over \$160,000, and as the Company is out of funds, and Mesers. Brown, Bros. & Co. refuse further advances, a suspension of the line has

been rendered unavoidable.

The New-Haven Pailadium says the steamers be tween that city and New-York are so crowded with freight that it is thought it will be necessary to put on another large one. This looks a little like the revival of business.

The United States aloop-of-war St. Louis, J. W. Livingston, commander, arrived at this port last evening, in 32 days from Porto Praya, Cape de Verds. Left in port United States ship Cumberland and storeship Supply. No other American vesseb. The St. Louis has been absent 27 months on the African station. She brings home the crew of the whaleship Pocahontas, wrecked Oct. 23, on the Isle of Brava, Pocahontas, wrecked Oct. 25, on the camerican scamen; with a number of other distressed American scamen. The also the invalids of the American squadron. following is a list of her officers:

Commander, J. W. Livingston: Lieutenants. Geo. W. Doty, Egbert Thompson, Edward C. Stout, Robert C. Duvall; Lieu-tenant and Arting Master, Bush B. Taylor; Purser, Charles C. Upham: Surgeon, Samuel Jackson: Assistant Surgeon, John S. Ritchen; Zd Lieut. Marines. J. E. Mitore; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Gunner, Moses A. Lane; Carpenter, John T. Rustic; Sallmaster, Sammel H. Boutwell; Purser's Glerk, Frederick F. Borrell.

The following came as passengers:

The Rev. Chester Newell, Chapian; Francis Purcell, Acting Boatswain, late United States ship Cumberland. Since the 1st of this month, two hundred men have

Since the 1st of this month, two findred field as vebern discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieutenant James H. Strong, on duty at the rendezvous, New-York, has received preparatory orders to command the storeship Relief.

The sloops-of-war Saratoga and Cyane, at Norfolk, are now being dismantled, preparatory to going into the dry dock. The Saratoga is expected to go into the dry dock next week. the dry dock. The Sara the dry dock next week.

the dry dock. The Saratoga is expected to go into the dry dock next week.
Warrants for the promotion of the following Passed Midshipmen to Masters in the Navy were signed yeaterday by the Secretary of the Navy: John G. Walker, Iowa: John G. Mitchell, Massachusetts; Francis M. Ramsay, Pennsylvania; Richard W. Meade, jr., California; Marshall C. Campbell, Mississippi; Robert Boyd, jr., Maine; Calvin F. Thomas, New-York; Chas. C. Carpenter, Massachusetts; Andrew J. McCartney, Pennsylvania; W. A. Kirkland, North Carolina; W. H. Dane, Ohio; Edward E. Potter, Illinois; George Bacon, New-York; J. Crossau Chaplin, Pennsylvania; W. E. Dozier, South Carolina; Lester A. Beardslee, Now-York; W. L. Barraford, Alabama; Charles A. Babcock, Michigan; Eness Armstrong, Georgia; Thomas D. Selfridge, Massachusetts; Joseph N. Miller, Ohio; John S. Barnes, Massachusetts, and John M. Stribling, South Carolina.

THE FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.

That, in publishing the written exercises of the four best Seniors, we have done no injustice to the kind of classical education obtainable at the Free Academy, was abundantly proven at the oral examination in Latin and Greek of the Sophomore class last week. The students, one by one, read, translated, and were questioned upon passages in Book I of Xenophon's nabasis, and in Cicero's Orations against Cataline Out of ten (five of whom were styled "medium boys, while the other five were, we have every reason to think, among the foremost), who were called up during our visit, not one read a sentence of the original as if ensible of its meaning, or pronounced the words according to any system, right or wrong. False quantities were not uncommon, and gross ignorance of the simplest properties of letters was constantly displayed. The termination ca was pronounced ke by both student and professor.

In translation, the class displayed equally thorough and accurate scholarship. Not only was no attention paid to the force of particles and the significance of moods and tenses, nice shades of meaning, or the distinction between irony and earnest, but blunders which a classical student of a month's standing could have cured were made. A word meaning "this" was rendered "the first;" a word meaning "all persons" was rendered "all things; " a word meaning "camp followers" was rendered "baggage" by the pupil, "camp" by the teacher; a please meaning "since the time of the elder Cyrus," was rendered Cyrus" by the pupil, "about Cyrus" by the Professor

What half-educated persons call literal translations

were the best made. Here are specimens: " In mente captum."-Original.
" Taken in mind."-Translation

Quartum genus est varium et mictum et turbulentum."-Orizi The fourth genus is verious and mixed and turbulent."-Trans

Some students appeared to have learned passages by rote, and occasionally skipped a "ae or two by mistake. But they made no more the error author than their more elever or more earlies allows, who rattled off or slowly dragged forth sentences, not of slip-shod English, but of no English at all, in which very foreign idiom that was easy of access was carefully preserved, and every word anglicized in such wise as in the above specimens. To have thrown the book aside, and have written from memory in intelligible English the passage construed a moment before, would have been impossible for at least nine students out of the ten.

The questions put were not deep or scientific, evinced and were calculated to impart no knowledge of the language, and were, in most instances, answered by the

Scarcely any of the gross blunders to which we have adverted were corrected, or apparently noticed, by the teacher, who indeed committed several himself, that should have disgraced his youngest pupils.

From high authority, which the Professor of the Anient Languages will hardly gainsay, we understand hat the Free Academy does not aim at going over much ground in the classics, but means to do what it

oes do thoroughly. Heaven save the mark! A person calling himself a professor, but declining to ate of what, who asserted that "he cared for no man's praise, and feared no man's blame"-his own examsations being concluded-remarked to our reporter that THE TRIBUNE was unfair in judging or leaving others to judge the Free Academy by its Greek recitations. "You wouldn't call a man's whole constitution diseased because he had a sore finger," addethe great unknown, "or," he continued, on being reminded that Greek was and was made an important study, "because he had a sore eye."

Our reporter had already examined the Free Academy from other points of view. The punctuation, spelling and construction of English sentences, even in a translation from the Greek, had seemed to him ome test of the writer's proficiency in other things beside the dead languages. A visit to the English Department had shed additional light on the subject.

The Junior Class was examined a whole day in the History of the English Language. Somewhat over four hours were allowed to prepare written exercises. A portion of this time was, however, devoted to an examination, which was conducted in another room, whither the Class repaired by sections. Tae character of this oral examination was, mutatis mutan-dis, very much like that of the oral examination in Cicero and Xenophon. The students had, with few exceptions, learned such portions of their text-book as they had been over, by rote, and were constantly making such transpositions in the words as played the deuce with the meaning. Celts were called Celtics; and one boy was sure that one of the Danish sovereigns of England was named Charles. "Oh, no," said the Professor, "that is putting the Carolinian period somewhat far back. There was no life, no animation in the recitation; the boys looked nuinterested and were evidently little in the habit of drawing upon their own resources. Indeed, there was little need. The Professor talked for them. It was infusion, not education; pouring in, not drawing out.

The text-book was a jumble of odds and ends, bits

f history, scraps of quotation, connected together by sentences of the most sesquipedalian English. The language of the teacher harmonized with that of the book. His expressions were often ungrammatical and his metaphors almost invariably broken or mixed. He erpool, nor will any vessel of the Collins line sail hence said, "It ain't." After listening to etilted sentences

for as hour, it was startling to hear from his lips the query, "The we speak Kaglish here?" His pupil in socently answered "Yes," meaning in America.

"In these examinations," said the Professor, after the last section was dismissed, "we can only skim; in recitations we probe." If the cream obtained by "skimming" be of such quality, what must the milk, got by "probing," be? A glance at the written papers rendered it obvious that this swift Camilla had "skimmed" along the same plain orally which the class was required to grope over in writing.

At the examination of the Juniors in Auslytical Machanics on Friday, there were similar signs of inactivity of brain on the part of the boys, and of a habit of earning by rote. One of these hopefuls one by no means peculiarly stupid in appearance-wes not aware that the point of a pyramid was called the vertex.

FFEDING THE HUNGRY.

The hard Winter of 1857-8 will be long remembered as a season when hunger griped many a man who had hitherto always been able to live in comparative afflu ence, and when want pressed sharply upon a class of citizens which is, under ordinary circumstances, ex-empt from suffering, and even independent in circumstances. It will be remembered as a time when many unostentatious deeds of charity were done for Charity's sweet sake, without blazon to the world, and without the hope or chance of return. If the truth could be come at, it would be found that the pockets of many a suit of broadcloth, daily seen in the streets, are penniless, and the owner thereof has not where to lay his head at nights, and has no accurate data from which to predict dinner for himself or those dependent on him.

The number of unemployed clerks, bookkeepers, and men of similar callings, now in this bity, is greater than ever before. These men wear fine clothes because the nature of their business has required it, and because they have no other, and they exemplify the fact that the raggedest man is not necessarily the most needy. Men like these are very loth to beg, and any arrangement by which, if they must be the recip ients of charity, they can be spared unnecessary hu miliation is a truly generous one. An eating-house, where people could est their fill and then depart, with out price, and without going through an ordeal of impertinent questions, would, in addition to the common classes of beggars who naturally crowd to such a place, give relief to hundreds who would long suffer the bitter pangs of hunger before they could find courage to speak their wants. And such a house has been established in our city, and has been in operation for three months, and the fame thereof has not got abroad.

Proceeding down Ludlow street, when opposite No. 47, between Hester and Grand streets, the eye of the traveler is caught by a large banner suspended across the street, on which is painted the mysterious words

"J. W. FARMER'S FREE DISING SALOON.
PLENTY TO EAT AND NOTHING TO PAY."
Entering the house the curious stranger finds himself in a neat oak-grained room, which was evidently intended to be used as a store; the windows are curtained with white muslin, and everything has the look of neatness and careful attention. The most noticeable article of furniture is a long table running lengthways of the room, and covered with a brown cloth. There are a number of barrels of flour along the wall, and a stove, with a spacious oven, does the double daty of hesting the room comfortably and baking thirty-five large leaves of home-made bread every day, beside assisting in a great deal of miscellaneous cooking. There are no chairs, benches or other seats provided so that those who dine at the long dining-table must

This is the "Free Dining Saloon." The proprietor s Mr. John Washington Farmer, an American, by occupation a plumber, whose place of business is at No. 248 Broome street. The history of his present charitable operation is as follows: Last November, after the banks had smashed,

manufactories suspended, and the "panie" began to tell severely on the poorer classes, Mr. Farmer, moved to pity by the distress of the needy in his vicinity, the Tenth Ward, conceived the plan of opening a room where hungry men could be fed without charge. He began the experiment on a comparatively small scale, opening a room in the upper part of the premises No. 47 Ludlow street, where he gave a free dinner every day to a small number of persons, generally 35 to 40. This was continued for nearly two months, when he determined to enlarge his operations. Accordingly, the large room on the lower floor of the building was made ready, conveniences for cooking were prepared, and on Monday, the 11th of January, the place was thrown open to all who chose to come. And come they did in throngs, for Rumer was not likely to be tardy-footed when she ad to tell of free dinners; and the "glad tidings great joy" once trumpeted throughout the city, the new eating-house was besieged.

Officers are now regularly detailed from the Tenth Ward Station-House to be present at the doors and restrain any unruly demonstrations, though the crowd s generally very quiet, and there is little need of offi-

Thirty-four persons can stand at the said long table and cat without interfering with each others' convenionce. The officers admit from the throng outside about seventy at one time, half of whom take their places a the table, while the rest range themselves along the wall and maintain perfect order until the first installment have filled themselves, when they step into the vacant places. By this plan no time is lost in coming n or going out of the room, and all confusion is avoided, verything being "done decently and in order."

The place is open, and food is dispensed from 6 a. m. e 11 p. m.; but the great rush isat the regular dinner hours from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and it is only at that time that the presence of the officers is absolutely required though there are generally two or more in attendance all the time.

No questions are asked any applicant for relief; he touching statement, " I am hungry," is the password that opens the door to all, no matter what the nation or color; the only qualification being that the person shall be sober. Many have applied for help when drunk, or under the influence of liquor, but these are invariably refused until they get sober, the fair supposition being that so long as a man can get money to buy rum he is in no danger of starving.

The number of "regulars" who present themselves every day is about 600; these are reliable customers, and may be depended on. Beside these there are from 200 to 400 daily who are sent hither for temporary relief, or who only come here for an accasional dinner when their endeavors to procure one elsewhere have failed. There are 40 entire families who have been for many weeks wholly or partially supported at this house, the men being unable to obtain employment or

o effectually help themselves. No food is given away to be carried off; professional beggars, unaware of this regulation, frequently present themselves with their large baskets, which are sometimes nearly filled with food they have obtained in other quarters: they are sent away, of course, with no additions to their stores. The number of hungry people is greater here on week days than on Sunday, many of them being unaware that the place is open on that day. Last Saturday 1,093 persons were fed; on Sunlay about 625, and yesterday, at 3 p. m., 860 had called, eaten their fill, and gone their ways. There are about 60 women who come regularly, between 300 and 100 children, and about 500 men. The women are placed at the table first, and when they have satisfied their appetites, the men step up, and they in turn give way to the children, who, though they come last, are always bountifully helped, the supplies of food never

Many colored people come to partake of the gratuitous bounty, and they are treated with the same consideration, receive the same rations, and precisely in the same manner as the fairer-skinned unfortunates; some came from the far side of the city, even from Church and West streets, but all are welcomed and fed unquestioned. Of course, there is a chance that impos-tors will receive aid, and it is exceedingly difficult to charges. The Mayor said he would hold the case open,

guard against these: Mr. Parmer has, however, issued 10,000 tickets in the following form:

JOHN W PARMER'S PREK DIRING SALOOM.

No. 17 Ludlow street. Come and cel, ye poor and huntry, without money

These he gives to the Inspectors of Police, the officers of the Poor, his own private friends, and other fit persone, to be distributed among the deserving. On the back of each one of these is written the name of the person by whom it was given to the applicant for

The food that is provided is of a substantial and exellent quality. Beef soup, boiled beef, boiled hams mackerel, Dutch herrings, potatoes, turnips, onions and bread are the staple articles. Occasionally, in special cases, coffee is provided, and there is ample provision of mustard to eat with the cold ham. The bread is home-made, and is baked on the premises in huge loaves, 35 of which are exterminated every day, Fish is sometimes given, but the majority of the cus tomers prefer the soup, and pay particular attention to the substantial hams and potatoes. The quantity of soup used daily is 135 gallors; it is made of excellent beef, which is purchased by the quarter and the whole made into soup, which, beside the customery vegetables, is thickened with beans and rice, and is as palatable an article as can be procured at any of the esting-houses. The vegetables used are of the best in market, and there is no stint as to quantity.

Old rummies, in their sober hours, are probably the thirstiest mortals alive, and they punish the soup to a fearful extent, preferring it to meat, bread, or vegetables. Five large hams are consumed every day. The culinary department is under the superintendence of Mr. Patrick Henry Mulhall, who is employed all his time, and the cooking is as excellent and the appointments as fastidiously neat as the best of us could de sire. The table is made ready at night after the last collers have departed, and it is laid as neatly and with as good taste as many a far more pretentious one.

Since the beginning of this extensive charitable operation, the provisions given away by Mr. Farmer are as follows: 32 bbls. of flour, 7 quarters of beef, 300 bushels of potatoes, 120 hams, 10 bushels of onions, 2 bbls. of Dutch herrings, and a barrel of mackerel, beside small stores in abundance. Four women and four men, beside Mr. Farmer himself, are constantly employed in preparing vegetables, cleaning fish, keeping things clean, and doing the hundred things necessary to be done about such an establishment.

Mr. Farmer's generosity has already cost him \$1. 000, but he refuses aid from any quarter, asserting that he is able to carry on his enterprise himself, and that he intends to do so as long as " hard times" last: and he recommends those who proffer him pecuniary assistance not to hold their hands, but to bestow their money in other quarters where it is quite as much peeded and may do as much good.

One of the most noticeable things about the establishment is the consideration with which applicants for food are regarded; there is none of that uncourteous show of gruff unwillingness that disrobes charity of a her grace, but the unfortunate persons are treated with the most unobjectionable civility and kindness.

Numbers of ladies and gentlemen have visited this house, as many as 30 or 40 being present nearly every evening. The room is open to visitors from 4 p. m.

CITY ITEMS.

Young Women for the West,-The Woman's Protective Emigration Society sent away another party last night by the Eric Railroad. They numbered near fifty, and were bound to Illinois and Northern Indiana, in charge of Miss Rich. They set off in good spirits, apparently hopeful of better fortunes in the future, yet bright and courageous enough to face indifferent oces bravely if they came. A fine-looking set of girls, the spectators thought, and so thought those who had brought them together and prepared them for the ourney. On such occasions one wonders why there are not ten going for every one-the advantages of emigration to this class are so obvious. It is a new and most hopeful feature of our charitable work, that it opens a way of help to women needing it, before want and necessity have driven them in any way to compromise their self-respect; and when it is older and better understood among those whose good it has in view, we are sure that this Society will become one of the most useful in the catalogue of our benevoleni associations. Mr. Foster, who has been traveling for the Society in the West, is now in the city, and was present to see his protegés off.

ago, a daily prayer meeting was started in the lower portion of the city, which met from 12 to 1 o'clock . m., with a view to giving merchants and merchants lerks an opportunity of uniting in acknowledgements of their obligations to divine grace and mercy. A few months ago, after a long silence, this meeting was re-vived at the consistory of the North Dutch Church at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and has been crowded every day since the commencement of the financial panic.

Another meeting has been established up town in the Ninth street Duich Reformed Church, and was opened yesterday at noon. Upward of 200 persons were present, including several clergymen, and great nterest prevailed.

We understand that arrangements are being made for the establishment of one or two additional meetings in the upper portion of the city, and soon the striking fire bells" at 12 o'clock will be generally known as the signal for the " Hour of Prayer." These meetings are anti-denominational. The advancement sectarian views is not tolerated in any form.

A WILD BULL LOOSE, -On Tuesday morning a bull scaped from his driver in Chatham street, and rushed through the streets at a rapid pace, followed by an immense crowd of people, stoning the poor animal, and houting and yelling after him in the most excited manner. Of course, the noisy crowd only frightened the animal the more, and caused him to increase his speed. After running through Nassau, Beekman, Gold, Ferry and Pearl streets to Fulton street. a couple of butche boys seized him by the tail, and secured him to a cart and took him away. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The pickpockets were around in strong force, and evied largely upon the pockets of the crowd. The police were not in sight.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN INSPECTOR OF WEIGHT AND MEASURES-HOW THE WORK WAS DONE AND CHARGED FOR .- George W. Haight, residing at No. 26 Stanton street, made affidavit at the Mayor's office on Monday, that on the 4th inst. Edward Collins, Inspector of Weights and Measures, came into the grocery tore of Joseph Haight, jr., for the purpose of inspect ing the weights and measures of said store. That Collins said he was Inspector of Weights and Measures, but he did not inspect the measures nor see whether they were scaled or not, nor order them to be scaled. That Collins charged Joseph Haight two dollars and fifty cents for fuch inspection, when he was not entitled o receive any such sum, even if he had done his duty. Complainant also says he knows two other merchants who make similar charges. These are Mr. Langhorn of Stanton street, and Mr. Ficklen of No. 2 Stanton street. Upon this complaint Mr. Collins was arrested vesterday afternoon, and brought before the Mayor.

Mr. Haight made a statement embracing the above facts, and showed the bills rendered to him by Collins wherein he was charged \$1 75 too much. He also presented bills of the other two grocers named, showing where they were also overcharged. It was also charged that Collins did not comply with the law by sealing the

Colline's excuse was that his clirk had made an error in rendering the bills, and as for not scaling the measures, it was an oversight. He refusded the over-

and if any more charges of the kind were made against Collins, he would have him held to answer before the Recorder. The lawful charges or fees of Inspectors are: for every weight of 14 pounds or upward, 3 coots: do. smaller denomination, 1; cent, for every iquid measure, 2 cents; for every yard and dry measure, 3 cents; for every scale, beam, balance or steel yards,

THE KIDNAPPING OF THE NEGRO ANDERSON,-The Grand Jury yesterday were reported to have found a true bill of indictment against Mason Thomas for kiduspping the negro lad Anderson, and selling him as a slave in Virginia. Officer McAuthor of the Mayor's office was dispatched to Albany yesterday afternoon to procure a requisition from Gov. King. When this is obtained, McAuthor and Sargeant Cruft will proceed o Richmond and bring Thomas to this city, to answe the charge.

VIOLATING ORDINANCES.-James McKibbon, a driver, and John Henry, the owner of an unlicens back, were brought up in the Mayor's office yesterday and fixed \$5. Epoch Webster, an orange peddler, was arrested for persisting in obstructing the streets and ross-walks with his fruit-cart. He was fined \$1. Several arrests were made for minor offences.

SUICIDE OF A BLIND MAN BY CUTTING BUT THROAT. - Coroner Connery yesterday held an inques at No. 96 Ridge street, on the body of Philip Gompert, who committed suicide late Monday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Gompert was blind, and a man of very intemperate habits. At 11 o'clock at night he appeared perfectly sane, but in balf an hour afterward he was found lying at the bottom of a flight of stairs, with a terrible gash in his throat. Dr. Kunbark, Police Surgeon, was called to attend the unfortunate man, but could render no permanent aid. His friends assign no cause for the commission of the fatal deed. The jury rendered a verdict of death by sni cide, by cutting this throat with a razor. Gompert was 24 years of age, and a native of Germany.

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales of real estate were made yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.;

ATTEMPTING TO DECRIVE HIS WIFE,-Yesterday afternoon a respectable appearing man named Mose Wile was arrested on a charge of forgery, under the tollowing circumstances: In March, 1835, it appears that Wile opened an account with the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, in Grand street, by depositing \$25; but, wishing to make his wife believe that the deposit was larger, he pasted the leaves of his bankbook together, and entered on a new leaf \$250. About the middle of the last month he went to the Bank and deposited \$200 more, at the same time requesting to be credited with the interest on the first deposit. The book was left at the Bank, when the efficers of the institution detected the fraud, and, supposing that he intended wronging them, had him arsted. Mr. Wile explained the matter by stating that, at the time when he made his first deposit, he wished to send some money to his friends in Germany without the knowledge of his wife, and had done so. In order, however, to make his wife believe he had deposited the sum of \$250, which amount she knew he had, he obtained the book as above mentioned, and, pasting the leaves together made a new deposit. Wile fur ther stated that he had no intention to deceive the Bank, but so used his book to deceive his wife, who was unwilling to have him send money to the Father land. The charge will probably be withdrawn.

FORGERY BY AN OLD MAN, -Inspector Weed of the Second Precinct yesterday afternoon arrested Thomas S. Whittaker, alias Wm. Brown, a man sixty-six years of age, charged with forgery. It appears that the ac cured forged the names of a number of merchants of this city to checks for the sum of \$15 41 each, and disposed of the checks to various brokers. One check on he Fulton Bank, bearing date October 3, 1857, signed by Slate & Co., was disposed of to Titus, Fraser & Titus, another on the Union Bank, bearing date Jan. 9, 1858, purporting to have been drawn by Satton & Co., was passed at the store of Henry P. Miller, No 179 South street; another on the Park Bank, dated Feb. 8, 1858, was also disposed of. His last attempt to pass a check, purporting to be drawn by a well known firm, proved a failure, the persons to whom he attempted to sell it pronouncing the signature a for very. How long this antiquated criminal has been currying on this sort of business is unknown, but it is supposed that he has been many months engaged in it, and has meantime obtained altogether \$1,000 or more committed him for trial. The prisoner is a native of Hudson, and has no occupation. He was formerly a merchant in this city. In answer to the charge he had nothing to say.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.-On Monday night the store of Wm. Little, at New-Providence, Essex County, N. J., was burglariously entered, and goods, consisting of shoes, sewing-silk, and silk, to the amount of \$80 were stolen. Information was immediately given to the police authorities of Newark, who, acting on information, came to this city, and, with the assistance of Officer Stephenson of the Detective Police, suc ceeded in arresting a man calling himself William Johnson, alias Mahlon Williams, at the Express office at the Jorsey City Ferry, foot of Courtlandt street. The ar the forsey Chy Perry, toot of Countains.

property, which had been sent on by express, was recovered. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was sent back to New-Jersey, in charge of Chief of Police Southard and Officer Crockett of Newark.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., a brakeman whose name we have not ascertained, on a freight train of the Eric Railroad, near Middletown, while jumping from one car to another, the train being in rapid mo tion, fell between the cars. The wheels passed over his nock, nearly severing his head from his body, and, of course, killed him instantly.

BURGLARY AND ARSON. -On Monday night, Officers Bensel and Gray of the Twelfth Precinct arrested a man named John Murphy, whom they detected in the act of setting fire to Holloway's Express Office, Yorkville. Murphy, it appears, had burglariously entered the office, but finding nothing that he could easily purloin, set fire to the office for spite. Justice Brownell committed Murphy to prison for examination.

FUGITIVE .- John R. Cort was arrested in this city vesterday, charged with being a fugitive from Roch ester, New-York, where it is alloged he is wanted to answer a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses Cort was sent back to answer the charge.

DEATH FROM BURNS, -An inquest was held at No 19 Clinton street, by Coroner Connery, on the body of John Stekel, a child 18 months old, who died from the effects of burns. Mrs. Stekel went out about 9 the effects of burns. Mrs. Stekel went out about 9 o'clock on Monday morning to buy some bread, leaving her child alone in the room. When she returned, she found the clothes of her babe on fire, in consequence of his having crawled against the hot steve during her absence. Mrs. Stekel put out the fire as quickly as possible, but, before doing so, the child was fatally burned. A verdict of death, "by his "clothes catching fire from the stove, and was so set verely burned that death resulted this morning at 4 "e clock," was rendered by the Jury.

FATAL Accident.-Henry Malloy, a laborer, was Fatal Accident.—Henry Malloy, a laborer, was at work yesterday on board a ship lying in the dock foot of Ninth street, when he slipped and fell into the lower hold. The injuries he received were of a fatal character, and death ensued soon afterward. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 326 East Thirteenth street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. Malloy was 23 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

LARCENT. - John Levy Allen, a pediar, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch galued at \$50, the property of Jonathar, Parell, residing at the Five Point Mission House. The disbonest pediar

A COILD PATALLY SCALDED .- Heavy Robin, a A Center Paracter Scanners.—Henry Robin, a child 16 months oid, whose parents reside at No. 241 East Ricerott street, while setting at a table, as which stood a kettle of builting milk, across hold of and spect it, the fluid falling upon and scalding him terribly. Death ensued from the scald. Coroser Cornery held an inquest on the body, and the Jury condered a verilet. That Henry Robin came to his death by the upsetting upon him of a kettle of bodding milk, the contents of which were poured over his needs and body, and scalding him so severely as to cause his death on the Sta day of February, 1852.

A WHISPER IN THE EAR OF THE SENSIBLE. private hint to those who desire to know how to invest the compression and profitably. Hoth This AFTERNOON and Kranes of they repeat The Provice Parator at Bancon's Memoria

FREDRICKS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART No. 560 and 567 Hopadway, opposite Micropolitan Hotel - Pro-Tourarius Hallotyres. Dacumentoryres and American in every eyes. Protourarius by Mr. Moulton, formely with

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—TO NIGHT, Mr., many naw is to appear at Purdy's National Theater in his function interests of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Mose," Mr. J. H. Allen as Roderick Diam," Mr. G. L. Fox as "Knickerbocker" and the Greechous"—the whole company appearing.

To NERVOUS SUPPERERS. A retired clorgy restored to health in a few days, ofter many power of true suffering, is arxives to make known the spining of send free the prescription used. Direct the Ear. Dauxall, No. 106 Futbonett, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

LOUAL ASSESSMENTS -The Committee of the Com mon Council, to whom the subject was referred reported at the last meeting in favor of sending a remonstrance to the Legislature against the passage of in act entitled ' Anact in relation to Local Assessments n the City of Brooklyn," which was some time since presented to the Senate by Senator Spinola. The act spowers the owner or owners of the largest number of lots on any line of contemplated improvement to stop the same by petition to the Common Council. The remonstrance was passed by a large vote.

RIOT AT SHEET's-HEAD BAY, -A new hotel, called the Atlantic, was opened on the Sheep's-Head Bay road last week. Parties were juvited from a distance, and the neighborhood contributed a large number. There were free lunch and free liquor all day, and toward night many became noisy and turbulent. Fighte ensued, and a scene of rioting followed, in which some vere injured, and the furniture, decanters, bar fixtures, &c., were smashed in pieces. The house was literally turned inside out. Warrants have been issued for the most disorderly, and the matter has been laid before the Grand Jury.

A FIMALE ROBBED IN THE STREET,-A young woman named Harriet Wood was attacked and robbid by two men while passing along Pacific street, between Columbia and Hicks streets, on Monday night. She states that they accosted her, and then knocked her down and robbed her of a set of furs and two dismost ings valued at \$560. The Third Precinct Police were informed of the occurrence and made search for the sides in Warren street, near Clinton street.

ARREST OF TWO MEN CHARGED WITH ARSON. -- Two Germans, named Jacob Ganzer and Peterman, were arrested vesterday afternoon by Sergeant Sharman of the Sixth District Police, charged with setting fire to the dwelling-houses No. 149 and 151 McKibben street, in the Sixteenth Ward, the buildings being owned by Ganzer. The complaint was made before Justice Allen by James M. Rankin, Secretary of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, who alleges that the accused parties fired the premises, for the purpose of defrauding the Insurance Company, on the night of the 26th January. The houses were insured for \$2,108, and were damaged to about that extent. The prisoners were committed to await examination.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE. - A brewer named Nichaas Hurtz, doing business in South Third street, near First, was arrested by Officer Martin and taken before Justice Allen, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to kill Charles Robitaill. It appears that complainant was building a boat upon the premises of accused, and upon going to take it away, some difficulty occurred between them, when it is alleged that Hurtz drew & pistol and presenting it attempted to shoot Rebitaill, but the weapon missed fire. Defendant was come ted to await examination.

A LAWYER AND HIS CLIEST CHARGED WITH PER-URY .- Yesterday afternoon Justice Allen issued warrants for the arrest of Matthew Marx, a lawyer in the Eastern District, and a man named Nicholas Schaefer, above charge. The complaint was made by Justice John Boyd and Constable Stiflwagen of Astoria. It appear that in September last, Schaefer was arrested by Constable Stillwagen and taken before Justice Boyd, charged with not properly supporting his wife. Subsequently, an affidavit signed by Schaefer was made in the Supreme Court of Queens County, in which it is charged that " if a trial was had, it was which it is charged that " if a trial was had, it was
" a conspiracy between his (Schaefer's) wis
" and Justice Boyd, to extort money by
"meens of a fictitious trial." He further alleged
that Justice Boyd sentenced him to seven days in the
County Jail, and required him to enter into bonds for
the support of his wife, but subsequently told Schaefer
that if he would pay \$50 the sentence of imprisonment
would not be carried out; that the money was paid
and divided between the Justice and constable, and
had not since been paid over to the proper authorities. Justice Boyd and Constable Stillwagon alleged
in their affidavit that the affidavit of the accused, as ties. Justice Boyd and Constable Stillwagon alloged in their affidavit that the affidavit of the accused, as above stated, was false in nearly every particular; that they were informed by Schaefer that the affidavit was drawn up by Matthew Marx, and signed by him under the impression that the papers were drawn up in reference to an appeal from the decision of Justice Boyd. The warrants were placed in the hands of Officers Murphy and Gussehard, for the arrest of the accused parties.

THEFT.—John Barker was taken into custody by the Third Precint Police on Monday night, on the charge of robbing Barber's pork packing establish-ment about a year ago, having absented himself since. Wm. J. Griffen was arrested on the charge of stealing a pair of boots from a shop in Smith street. Both were committed for a hearing.

Finz.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a small dwelling-house in Remsen street near Smith, but was extinguished before material damage was

gon, keeper of a fred-store on the corner of Kent av-ence and Taylor street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of fill-using and beating a lad in his employ. He was held by Justice Allen for examination.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

BURGLARY.- The house of Mr. John M. Mackey. orner of Wayne and Jersey streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of two silver watches and a quantity of wearing apparel. There is no clue to the perpetrators. Burglaries have of late become unusually frequent, and it behooves the citizens to look well to the fastenings of their doors and windows.

MEETING OF FERENOLDERS.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County hold their regular monthly meeting at the Court-House to-day.

SMALL-POX IN NEWARK.—This disease is very prevalent throughout the city, and there is coarcely a street in which there is not one or more cases of it. There seem to be but very few fatal cases, considering the rage of the disease, which is greater than was ever before experienced in this city.

[Neweth found.] NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON .-- The State Prison at

New-Jersey State Prison.—The State Prisoner to contains 260 inmates, about 125 of when engaged in making cane-bottom chairs, 58 in making, 52 in weaving, 6 in the bake-house, 10 mestics, and the balance in making brooms.

Suprime.—Mr. Samuel Forman, of Glouce ty, committed suicide, on Wednesday moral his own residence, by shooting himself the heart with a guz. Mr. Forman had forman intemperate habits, but at the time he comfatel act he was laboring under religious each